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circumscribed circle of the triangle and the two sides of the triangle that meet at P_3'. A similar result is obtained by passing circles through P_1', P_2' and O, orthogonal to α_4'. The result may be stated as the

THEOREM: *A circle which passes through a given vertex of a triangle and the center of the inscribed circle, and is orthogonal to the circumscribed circle, cuts the latter in another point which is the point of tangency of a circle that is tangent to the circumscribed circle and to the two sides of the triangle meeting at the given vertex.*

KANSAS SECTION OF THE MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The first meeting of the Kansas Section of the Mathematical Association of America was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on Saturday, March 18, 1916, in room 105, Administration Building, University of Kansas.

Following are the names of those present, together with the institutions represented:

University of Kansas: J. N. VAN DER VRIES, C. H. ASHTON, U. G. MITCHELL, H. E. JORDAN, J. J. WHEELER, S. LEFSCHETZ, A. W. LARSEN, K. L. HOLZINGER, L. L. STEIMLEY, C. A. NELSON, J. M. JACOBS, P. W. HARNLEY.
Kansas State Agricultural College: B. L. REMICK, A. E. WHITE, W. T. STRATTON, H. E. PORTER.
Kansas State Normal: THEODORE LINDQUIST.
Fairmount College: A. J. HOARE.
College of Emporia: T. E. MERGENDAHL.
Washburn College: W. A. HARSHBARGER, MARY NEWSON.
Baker University: W. H. GARRETT.
McPherson College: A. B. FRIZELL.
Bethel College: D. H. RICHERT.
Friends University: O. W. DUEKER.
Campbell College: T. L. BOUSE.
Kansas City, Kan., High School: ELIZABETH G. FLAGG, EMMA HYDE, and LUCY DOUGHERTY.

This was the second meeting of an association formed in 1915 for the improvement of the teaching of collegiate mathematics in the state of Kansas.

The Kansas Association has now become a section of the national organization, The MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, founded at Columbus, Ohio, December 30, 1915.

The meeting was called to order by Professor A. J. Hoare, of Fairmount College.

Professor U. G. Mitchell, of the University of Kansas, gave a report on the organization meeting of the National Association at Columbus, Ohio. Professor Mitchell was the delegate of the Kansas Section, which was the first body to make application for admission as a section of the ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Kansas Section of the Mathematical Association of America, in Session at Lawrence, Kansas, March 18, 1916.

Professor J. N. Van der Vries, of the University of Kansas, gave a paper on "Geometry for College Juniors and Seniors." The discussion of this paper was led by Professor Mary Newson, of Washburn College. The paper will be published in a later issue of the MONTHLY.

The committee in charge consisted of Professor A. J. Hoare, *Chairman,* Dr. S. Lefschetz, Professor B. L. Remick, Professor W. A. Harshbarger, and Professor T. E. Mergendahl, *Secretary.*

The next meeting will be held at the time of the State teachers' association in November, 1916. This meeting will be devoted to a consideration of a rearrangement of the freshman college algebra work, due to a reduction by legislative enactment of one-half unit in the requirement for admission.

The meeting next spring will be devoted to a consideration of the algebra course for college juniors and seniors, to be arranged in accordance with the freshman work decided upon at the fall meeting.

T. E. MERGENDAHL,
Secretary of the Kansas Section.

A TRIBUTE TO ANDREW WHEELER PHILLIPS.

In the death of Professor Andrew Wheeler Phillips, January 20, 1915, Yale University lost one of her truly great men, and without doubt the most beloved teacher ever connected with that institution.

Born in 1844 amid the rocks and hills of Connecticut, he passed his early life as a typical New England farmer boy. His home training was under a father and mother thrifty, intelligent, and devoutly religious. The district school and three summer vacations spent in a select school at Jewett City constituted his elementary schooling. His liking for mathematics came early, for in a letter he wrote: "When I got bigger and was trusted to go off alone and harrow a field, how many times have I let the oxen rest under the shade of a big tree as I smoothed off the rough ground and drew geometrical diagrams and solved knotty problems, while the oxen looked at me with tender eyes and chewed their cuds with contentment and happiness!"

He taught his first school when a lad of sixteen, and at the age of twenty he became a teacher in the Cheshire School. Though he had never been a student in an academy or high school, he soon ranked with the best teachers in the academy at Cheshire. During the forty-seven years, from his appointment at Cheshire until his retirement from the Yale Graduate School in 1911, he did every year full work as a teacher and administrative officer. This shows that the education which fitted him so well for his life work was largely the product of his own private study and keen observation. Professor Newton admitted him to his class in mathematics for graduates as a special student in the fall of 1870, and placed the recitations on Saturday so that Phillips might attend. After three years he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in the winter